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## BOOK DEPARTMENT.

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### NOTES

**Aimes, H. H. S.** *A History of Slavery in Cuba, 1511, 1868.* Pp. xi, 298.

New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1907.

Reserved for later notice.

**Aucuy, Marc.** *Les Systèmes Socialistes d'Exchange.* Pp. vii, 372.

Price, 3 fr. Paris: Félix Alcan, 1908.

The second volume in Alcan's library of Individualism and Socialism is a critical study of socialist systems of exchange. M. Aucuy undertakes to show that socialism of exchange is impossible without socialism of production, and with this in view examines, in both their theoretical and their practical aspects, the systems of Owen and Proudhon, the less known ideas of Vidal and Haeck, and the *comptabilisme social* of the Belgian Salvoy. The main interest of the book for most readers lies in the careful exposition of the ideas of the last three writers; for the thesis of the work is, of course, not new, dating back to Karl Marx. It is none the less worth while to examine the theories of these "socialists in spite of themselves," as Professor Deschamps calls them in the introduction to the book, in order to point out the fallacy of thinking that economic injustice can be done away with by merely tinkering the system of exchange without changing production. Men have always tried to find the source of their economic troubles in the working of the money system, instead of tracing the injustices of our present distribution to their roots in the system of production. M. Aucuy's book is a justified protest against this sort of thinking.

**Barnard, J. Lynn.** *Factory Legislation in Pennsylvania: Its History and Administration.* Pp. xi, 178. Price, \$1.50. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania, 1907. John C. Winston Co., Selling Agents.

Under this title, the author has given a much needed and scholarly account of this field of social progress in Pennsylvania. The subject matter is divided almost evenly into the two fields of History and Administration. Under the former, the movement for the legal regulation of women and child labor is carefully reviewed from the days of 1824 until the present date. Allied movements, such as sweatshop, fire-escape and bake-shop legislation are duly treated. Particular emphasis is thrown on the gravity of the child-labor situation in Pennsylvania and the work of certain public-spirited organizations and citizens since 1904 in attempting to ameliorate these conditions.

Under the subject of Administration, the author shows an inside knowledge of the conditions which make easy the violation of the factory law. Here, again, he shows how far short of even an imperfect standard we have fallen in regard to caring for our future citizens—the children. Dr.

Barnard, from his actual experience in child-labor legislation and from his valuable experience as a teacher, is in a position to point out a way to higher things.

Books such as this, covering all the large industrial states, would soon remove the criticism one sometimes hears that college courses in social welfare would be very good were they not "spread out so thin."

**Barnett, G. E.** *A Trial Bibliography of American Trade Union Publications.* Pp. 139. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press. 1907.

**Bazaine, M.** *La Intervencion Francesa en Mexico.* Pp. 283. Price 75 cents. Mexico: G. Garcia. 1907.

**Beazley, C. R.** *Dawn of Modern Geography.* Vol. III. Pp. xi, 638. Price, \$6.50. New York: The Oxford University Press. 1906.  
Reserved for later notice.

**Berens, Lewis H.** *The Digger Movement in the Days of the Commonwealth.* Pp. 259. Price, \$2.00. Chicago: Public Publishing Co., 1906.

The Digger Movement,—so called because the devotees of the movement went out into the public commons and dug them up in an effort to secure crops from the land which, according to their theory, was anybody's for the using,—centered around the life and writings of Gerrard Winstanley.

Starting from a standpoint strictly religious, Winstanley worked out the theory of his digger movement. He says: "In the beginning of time, the great Creator, Reason, made the earth to be a common treasury to preserve beasts, birds, fishes and man, the Lord who was to govern this creation." Therefore, he argues, the earth belongs equally to all. When equal freedom of the land is denied to some, this is a sign that the people are not really free, but only seemingly so.

Winstanley's whole doctrine is summed up in these words—"True Commonwealth's Freedom lies in the free enjoyment of the earth."

He wrote principally during the administration of Oliver Cromwell. His movement was hindered by the government officials and the officers of the troops stationed in his neighborhood. As with all reform movements, the people for whose benefit the movement was made were the loudest in their outcries and ridicule. After working for a long time in the face of this opposition, at the digging of the commons and writing appeals to the nation, Winstanley was finally forced to desist. In his work we have perhaps the first definite statement of the thought that the returns from natural resources are given to all and should be enjoyed equally by all. This is the doctrine which, worked out along a wholly different line by Henry George, brings him to his single tax theory.

**Bierly, W. R.** *Police Power: State and Federal.* Pp. xxviii, 338. Price, \$3.50. Philadelphia: Rees Welsh & Co. 1907.

Reserved for later notice.

**Bond, Beverly, Jr.** *The Monroe Mission to France, 1794-1796.* Pp. 104. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1907.

It is the professed purpose of the writer to present a detailed account

of this affair with a view to showing definitely the circumstances and motives of the actors. The diplomatic papers of the state department and the Monroe papers in the library of congress are found to shed new light on the inner history of this diplomatic game. The study clearly brings out the interesting fact that it was part of the game of the government to appoint Monroe as envoy to France. France was suspicious of the real purpose of Jay's mission to Great Britain. Monroe, an Anti-Federal and a strong French sympathizer, was sent to allay this suspicion. Due blame is accorded the American government for withholding from Monroe the full extent of Jay's powers, and so using him as a means of practicing this deception on the French government. On the other hand, Monroe's weakness in posing as the representative of the American people instead of the government, of betraying too openly his feelings for France and of publicly criticizing the government, all receive due censure.

Belated praise is accorded Monroe for the creditable part he played in keeping France at peace at a critical period, in protecting American interests abroad and in helping to secure the treaties with Algiers and Spain. Altogether, it is an interesting bit of history, and the author has succeeded in shedding new light upon this episode.

**Boyd, Carl Evans.** *Cases on Constitutional Law.* Second edition. Pp. xi, 827. Price, \$3.00. Chicago: Callaghan & Co., 1907.

This collection of cases, originally published in 1898, has been of increasing popularity for use in connection with courses on constitutional law. It is a compendious summary of the chief decisions on constitutional law, in somewhat over eight hundred pages. No selection can suit exactly the requirements of all students, but Mr. Boyd has made an excellent choice of cases which the average man will find well adapted to his wants.

The text is printed literally with the omission only of the arguments and statements of fact which are unnecessary for the illustration of the point of law involved. The notes are few as the author has preferred to use the space they would have taken for additional decisions. The present edition contains a supplement giving the chief decisions from 1898 to the spring of 1904. The type and paper are good and a substantial buckram binding insures the wearing qualities of the book.

**Boynton, F. D.** *School Civics.* Pp. xli, 368. Price, \$1.00. Boston: Ginn & Co. 1907.

**Brewster, William N.** *The Evolution of New China.* Pp. 316. Price, \$1.25. Cincinnati: Jennings & Graham, 1907.

The book is the substance of a series of lectures delivered by the author before the students of the Boston University School of Theology. The object is to "discuss the trend of events," and the author, being a missionary, devoted somewhat over half the volume to the trend of things religious. For the average reader, therefore, the first half of the book holds the chief interest; the later chapters are hardly likely to appeal to anyone but the enthusiastic mission worker.

In the chapter on the "Greatness of China" is given a very clear and not seriously exaggerated summary of the tremendous resources of the empire, and a brief description of the highly-developed system of agriculture. It is certainly a most glowing future which the author's enthusiasm leads him to paint. The Chinese are to people the vast wilderness of Borneo; they are to be the dominant race of the eastern tropics, through intermarriage with the natives; they are to be the intellectual nation of the Orient; and they will largely control Oriental commerce "before the middle of this century. All of these conclusions are derived by the author from an analysis of Chinese character and things Chinese. It is often difficult, however, to follow some of the leaps in his logic.

From the political standpoint, Mr. Brewster regards China as "a great people, but an imbecile state; commercially sound, but politically rotten." This condition he ascribes to the presence of the Manchu rulers, a non-Chinese dynasty, on the throne, and the universal evil of political graft which, from examples cited, must even surpass that of our own more enlightened western civilization. The remedy for the first of these evils will be found in the impending constitutional government, and for the latter in the spread of Christianity, by which loyalty to the state will be made to replace the present attitude of ancestor worship and selfish interests.

The low industrial condition is not to be attributed to overpopulation, unproductive soil, laziness or intellectual incapacity, but to the fact that the "brain and the brawn are not united." In support of this argument, the author draws very vivid pictures of the primitive methods encountered in every field of labor. He believes firmly in the solution by industrial education, but weakens his argument by assuming that the education is to come from missionaries. Unfortunately, the average missionary knows all too little about farming implements and machine shops. Mr. Brewster's enthusiasm for his work appears to have obscured his recognition of the fact that trade and commerce and general world intercourse are the factors which have lifted nations in the past and must be expected to do the major part of the work in the future.

The main theme of the book appears to be that missions and the spread of Christianity will prove the solution of all difficulties and make China the foremost nation of the East. But the experience in Japan and recent progress there are not easily reconciled to this view.

**Brisco, Norris A.** *The Economic Policy of Robert Walpole.* Pp. 217.

Price, \$1.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1907.

Thorough study has been accorded to the large part played by Robert Walpole in the constitutional history of his period and to his political and foreign policy; scant and only incidental treatment to Walpole, the financier and economist. It is an era of great questions in politics and foreign policies. It is likewise an era of important financial and economic questions. As the author says, "There has hitherto been no systematic treatment of the economic policy of Robert Walpole, and it was felt here was a field for study."

This comprehensive and orderly treatment is a welcome addition to the

library of the student of economics. But it has also a great value to the student of political history, for historians are realizing to a greater degree the modifying influence of economic affairs on the course of political events.

To his fiscal policy one chapter is devoted. An account is given of Walpole's sound financial judgment amidst the disorders attendant upon the bursting of the speculative bubble, as likewise of his keen foresight in restoring confidence in the government by instituting a sinking fund to guarantee payment of the national debt. Walpole was a firm advocate of the merchantilistic policy of trade. A discussion of his endeavors to put this policy into practice by reforms in the taxes and customs duties covers two chapters. His excise plan and his efforts to repeal the duties on imports met great opposition and, in general, failed of realization, and shows that Walpole as a reformer was simply in advance of his time. The student of colonial history will find an interesting and able chapter on Walpole's colonial policy and his system of bounties. To his work of developing home industry and building up a foreign trade, two chapters are allotted. The monograph is well and clearly written.

**Browne, H. A.** *Bonaparte in Egypt and the Egyptians of To-Day.* Pp. 410.

Price, \$3.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, Importers. 1907.  
Reserved for later notice.

**Bullock, Charles J.** *Finances and Financial Policy of Massachusetts from 1780 to 1905.* Pp. 144. Price, \$1.00. New York: American Economic Association, 1907.

This historical sketch of the finances of Massachusetts as a commonwealth for a century and a quarter is purely one of general questions of finance without regard to details of legislation or administration. The author "has been content to describe policies, estimate critically their results, and allow the narrative to point its own moral, if moral it has."

The financial history of the state is divided into six periods, to each of which is devoted a chapter. The first period, from 1780-1794, is one concerned with the efforts towards the rehabilitation of disordered finances, the heritage of Revolutionary days. The next period, 1794-1825, witnesses the extinction of the debt and times of financial prosperity. The period from 1825 to 1860 is probably one of the most dramatic interest in the annals of state finances. In the history of Massachusetts it is an era of internal improvements, and of general prosperity attendant upon the speculative movement which had its climax in the panic of 1837, and it sees the gradually widening gap between expenditures and revenues and the unsuccessful efforts to avoid a state tax. The history of state finances of this period has been neglected and there is need of a comprehensive and orderly treatment of the disordered finances of the states, with the question of financing internal improvements, issues of bonds, repudiation of bonds, and assumption of these debts by the federal government.

The Civil War period is one of onerous financial burdens, caused by war loans, with the necessity of finding new sources of income. The period after the war, down to 1880, concerns itself with the difficulties of financing

railroad enterprises, of the crisis of 1873 and the consequent retrenchment in all the departments of the government. The last quarter of a century is one of steady increase in state expenditures and growth of a new state debt.

The appendix contains tables of statistics of state tax from 1789 to 1905, and the ordinary revenues and expenditures for the period of 1816 to 1860. There is also a bibliography. Works dealing with figures and finances are apt to be dry and dull, but it is a pleasure to find in this monograph an account very clear, comprehensive and readable.

*Bureau of American Ethnology.* Twenty-fourth Annual Report. 1902-03.

Pp. xl, 846. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1907.

In addition to the usual reports of the work done by the bureau, this volume contains an excellent monograph, by Stewart Culin, on the Games of the North American Indians, which is by all odds the best study of the subject in print, and should go far towards dispelling much of the still extant popular tradition that the Indian was sullen and morose, with no fondness for play. There are many illustrations accompanying the text.

*Bureau of American Ethnology.* Twenty-fifth Annual Report. 1903-04.

Pp. xxix, 296. Plates cxxix. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1907.

The two papers in this volume were written by Dr. Jesse Walter Fewkes. The first, on "The Aborigines of Porto Rico and Neighboring Islands," is an important contribution to our meager knowledge of the earlier inhabitants of these islands, even if the material is largely drawn from early accounts, supplemented, so far as possible, by personal observation of extant remains. The second paper deals with "Certain Antiquities of Eastern Mexico"—a description of some important ruins and cultural objects. The text is supplemented by a large number of plates.

**Calvert, A. F., and Gallichan, W. M.** *Cordova.* Pp. 108, 159 plates

New York: John Lane Co., 1907.

This book is well planned to put the reader in a frame of mind to appreciate the charm of Cordova, the ancient Moslem capital of Spain. To do the city justice one must love the past and see file before him the various nationalities which at different periods have contributed the elements which in ruins make up the Cordova of to-day.

Beautifully situated in a fertile valley surrounded by rugged mountains, clean,—for a Spanish city,—quiet, prosperous, but wholly lacking in enterprise, and with its face turned toward the past, the city is possessed by a certain unreality which adds greatly to its charm. It is not forbidding, as is Toledo, nor has it the air of desertion present in so many of the old Spanish cities, but it is a capital left one side by the stream of present-day life and fully content to preserve its mediæval characteristics.

The author has excellent powers of description, and leads us around the city and through the mosque in a way that enables the reader to catch the spirit of the place exceptionally well. A historical sketch of three chapters gives the setting of the town in the life of the peninsula, and

another chapter introduces us to its famous sons, Seneca, Lucan, El Gran Capitan and others less noted. One hundred and fifty-nine excellent plates give an outlook upon the chief objects of interest. These form almost half of the book and contribute to its value in at least the same proportion.

**Calvert, T. H.** *Regulation of Commerce under the Federal Constitution.*

Pp. xiv, 380. Price, \$3.00. Northport, N. Y.: E. Thompson Co. 1907.  
Reserved for later notice.

**Casson, H. N.** *The Romance of Steel.* Pp. xiv, 376. Price, \$2.50. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. 1907.

See Book Reviews.

**Chatterton-Hill, George.** *Heredity and Selection in Sociology.* Pp. xxx, 571. Price, \$4.50. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1907.

"It will suffice to say that training in sociology must be preceded by training in biology; and that none of the great problems of sociology can be understood, much less solved, unless the sociologist possesses sufficient training in biology, and sufficient knowledge of the facts concerning heredity and selection." The book begins, therefore, with a long and really good discussion of heredity. Our criticism upon these first one hundred and sixty pages is that the author has allowed himself to be drawn too much into the discussion of moot points which should be left to the biologist, and that he has clung too closely to the ideas of Weismann and seemingly underrated the work of De Vries. It is almost needless to add that the theory of the inheritance of acquired characteristics is rejected.

The chief criticism of the rest of the volume is its lack of plan or continuity and the wholly eclectic method of treatment. Some chapters seem to be reprints of articles elsewhere used, while within a given chapter very divergent topics are considered. Over one hundred pages are devoted to Part II—Social Pathology, which includes six chapters—Suicide, Insanity and Syphilis as Social Factors; Social Selection and Inverse Selection; Conflict and Progress; Concluding Remarks. Occasionally there is very careless use of language or else the author forgets his biology, as when he writes of "hereditary syphilis."

In Part III he discusses The Biological and Traditional Factors of Race Progress; The Bankruptcy of Liberalism; Socialism and Science; Religion as a Social Force. At times he seems to think that society is going to decay. Neither liberalism, socialism, science nor Christianity will be effective in promoting social development. Although Christianity as now understood will fail, yet some religious system will develop. Although Mr. Hill disputes Mr. Benjamin Kidd's arguments he nevertheless agrees in "the necessity of a supra-rational ideal for the individual and society."

For the general idea of the author there is much to be said. His present exposition is not satisfactory and should not be final. Many of the criticisms and suggestions he makes are very valuable and deserve attention. "Instead of seeking to extirpate diseased living generations, in the interests of the race which is to come after us, every resource of applied science



is devoted to prolonging the life of weak and biologically useless persons, thus permitting their reproduction"; or again, "So far, then, as altruistic influences are at work in social evolution, it is impossible to admit the beneficial tendencies of these influences." If true, these developments demand radical action. The volume deserves the attention of serious students.

**Commons, John R.** *Proportional Representation*. Pp. x, 369. Price, \$1.25. New York: Macmillan Co., 1907.

This is a reprint of a well-known text first published in 1896. The clearly discussed thesis of the book is already familiar to our readers. Six appendices bring the subject down to date and place greater stress upon certain subjects than was given them in the original work. Primary elections and the initiative and referendum, especially in their relation to municipal government, are considered here. The additions to the book serve to reinforce the argument against the injustice of our present method of elections and to demonstrate one of the causes of the much discussed "failure of representative government."

**Conyngton, T.** *The Modern Corporation*. 2d Ed. Pp. xii, 290. Price, \$2.00. New York: Ronald Press. 1907.  
Reserved for later notice.

**Cotes, E.** *Signs and Portents in the Far East*. Pp. xi, 308. Price, \$2.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1907.  
Reserved for later notice.

**Creanga, G. D.** *Grunbesitzverteilung und Bauernfrage in Rumänien*. Pp. 207. Price, 5.40m. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot. 1907.

**Cronbach, E.** *Die Österreichische Spitzenhausindustrie*. Pp. 212. Price, 5m. Wien: Franz Deuticke. 1907.

**Cronbach, E.** *Das landwirtschaftliche Betriebsproblem*. Pp. 338. Wien: Carl Konegen. 1907.

**Day, C.** *A History of Commerce*. Pp. xli, 626. Price, \$2.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 1907.  
Reserved for later notice.

**Dow, E. W.** *Atlas of European History*. Pp. 46. Plates, 32. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1907.

Maps well used are one of the most efficient aids in impressing the facts of history connected with the national territorial growth upon the mind of the student. This excellent collection has the virtue not only of being published at a moderate price, but covers the historical development of the European nations from earliest times down to the present—not for a single period only. The presentation is made in detail great enough to meet the needs of one intent upon a special field and embodies the results of the best European historical map making.

**Dunning, W. A.** *Reconstruction: Political and Economic*. Pp. xvi, 378. Price, \$2.00. New York: Harper & Bros. 1907.  
Reserved for later notice.

*Ein Land der Zukunft.* By a German Officer. Pp. 274. Price, 5 m. Munich: J. Greger.

This interesting record of a trip through one of the most promising of South American republics gives the reader a vivid impression of both the accomplishments and needs of the Argentine. Contrasts are numerous. The finely planned capital and the raw provincial towns, the good railways and the impassable country roads, the unexhaustible agricultural resources of the pampas and the barrenness of the desert highlands and many others of the striking contrasts to be found in the republic are passed in review.

The national ambitions of Germany appear in the point of view of the writer constantly. Argentine is a land of the future, the best point for emigration in the twentieth century as the United States was in the nineteenth. Toward this land of promise German emigration should be consciously turned. The prosperous condition of the German colonists settled in the country is a matter of justifiable pride, but one is surprised to hear, in spite of the common belief in the preponderance of English capital and enterprise in this part of the world, that "Imports and Exports . . . are chiefly in the hands of Germans." The greatest German colony of the future, at least in an ethnic sense, should be in Argentina. Though this national caste pervades many of the pages the author gives interesting sketches of political, social, industrial and military developments which are of real value as sources of facts. The observations on present-day conditions are keen and apparently critical, though often the author allows himself to be lead for a page or two into the role of the prophet rather than that of the interpreter—a privilege which should be granted to an author who avowedly writes of a land of the future. In justice, it must be said, however, that as a rule the author walks "with his feet upon the ground."

The Argentine is to be the leader of South America. With the creation of a strong spirit of nationality and an army so strong as to impose peace on enemies both domestic and foreign, the country would at once spring into the position of permanent leader on the continent. This is in summary the message of the work.

*Fabrication et Travail du Verre.* Pp. xxiv, 263. Brussels: J. Lebègue et Cie. 1907.

**Forbes-Lindsay, C. H.** *The Philippines.* Pp. 566. Price, \$3.00. Philadelphia: J. C. Winston Co., 1906.

This book is a reprint, under separate title, of volume two of the author's work, "America's Insular Possessions," reviewed in the *ANNALS*, July, 1907.

**Forrest, J. Dorsey.** *The Development of Western Civilization.* Pp. xii, 406. Price, \$2.00. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1907.

Primarily the book is a collection of historic facts tied together loosely and at times having little apparent connection. In that the work is disappointing, for one naturally expects a "development" to show an unbroken line of growth and advance. The work represents an enormous amount of research, but a woeful lack of classification and definite arrangement.

The author takes up first ancient society, and treats of the influence which Israel, Egypt and Phœnicia, Greece and Rome had on the later thought; then passes on to the problems of Mediæval Society; The Organization of Agriculture; The Development of Commerce; The Reformation; and ends with a discussion of modern social movements.

There is a tendency in the early part of the book to explain everything in terms of environment,—particularly geographical environment. For example, on page 24, is the statement that Greek characteristics "were due in part to geographical conditions, and in part to the social life which, as shown above, was largely determined by those conditions." In other words, geography, acting directly and indirectly, made Greek characteristics. While the advocates of the theory of the influence of geography on human actions and thought carry their ideas to extremes, they would scarcely make so far-reaching a statement as this one.

In dealing with social and economic problems the author shows a singular lack of appreciation of the practical side of questions. His statements are bookish and not careful or well considered. The discussion of such problems as the Factory System, the Industrial Revolution and the Rise of Socialism are disappointing.

Passing over the fact that the book makes difficult and rather uninteresting reading,—for that is a fault common to a great mass of recent literature on social science,—one may at least expect, on finishing a chapter, or section of a chapter, to have in mind some definite thought which the author has been trying to convey. But this is not the case with "The Development of Western Civilization."

The book suffers from a fault which has become unpleasantly common among modern works of the character. The author has assembled a large number of facts and has then written a book containing these facts, without making any great attempt to see that the facts formed a logical sequence, or that a consecutive thought formed a center for the book. In short, the facts in the present work are undigested. Facts should suggest ideas, and ideas should lead to conclusions, but the author has been satisfied with the facts.

**Foulke, W. D.** Translated by. *History of the Langobards*, by Paul the Deacon. Pp. 437. Price, \$1.50. New York: Longmans, Green & Company, 1907.

This history, by Paul the Deacon, one of the best known authors of the Middle Ages, has been translated into German, French and Italian, but it has remained for the present translator to do a good work in giving the student an English version. The introduction contains a scholarly and careful treatment of the life and writings of Paul the Deacon with a historical and literary estimate of his work. The body of the history is accompanied with full explanatory and critical notes which show the work of a trained scholar. The appendices contain a discussion of the ethnological status of the Langobards; an account of the sources from which Paul derived his history, and a translation of Paul's poems. The volume also contains three very helpful and instructive maps, and a good index.

It is a splendid piece of work in every way, scholarly, scientific and painstaking. Students of Italian history will be grateful to the translator.

**Friedman, H. G.** *The Taxation of Corporations in Massachusetts.* Pp. 178. Price, \$1.50. New York: Columbia University Press. 1907.

**Garcia, G.** *Correspondencia Secreta de los Principales Intervencionistas Mexicanos.* Pp. 316. Mexico: Ch. Bouret. 1907.

**Gilbert, J. H.** *Trade and Currency in Early Oregon.* Pp. 126. Price, \$1.00. New York: Columbia University Press. 1907.

**Goodrich, A. N.** *Cruise and Captures of the Alabama.* Pp. 216. Price, 75 cents. Minneapolis: H. W. Wilson Co.

**Griffis, W. E.** *Corea, the Hermit Nation.* Pp. xxvii, 512. Price, \$2.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1907.

Five new chapters added to those contained in the former seven editions of Mr. Griffis' book made up the present work. Since 1882, when the first edition appeared, this book has been the most widely read interpretation of the little known and less understood country which has just recently passed out of the list of nations into that of dependencies. The author's intimacy with Oriental affairs through his former connection with the University of Tokio and his wide travel and long residence in eastern countries lends authority to his opinion. It comes as a relief after the severe adverse criticism to which almost all writers have subjected the Koreans to hear that there lies within the people at large the possibility of a regeneration. The author, however, does not blink the shortcomings of the government, and states many facts which point to the justification of the alleged "high-handed" policy of Japan. With the Japanese management of the situation he is not altogether satisfied. The Nipponese have been too careless in allowing the lower class, the adventurers and sharpers to stream into the country before the government had been established upon a basis such that it could cope with the new responsibilities. In its new form the book brings up to date a history filled with misfortunes and disappointments—the story of a nation ill-fated both on account of its peculiar international situation and the almost unexampled inefficiency of its ruling class.

**Griffis, William Elliot.** *The Japanese Nation in Evolution.* Pp. xii, 408. Price, \$1.25. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell, 1907.

"The unchanging trait in a Japanese is to covet things better and ever to seek a more excellent way." With this point of view the author in his latest book on Japan traces the development of this people linking Orient and Occident, from their early Aryan ancestors, through picturesque and bloody Mongolian centuries up to their present "more excellent way." He affirms that "no other nation is so fitted to welcome the new without losing the old. . . . Little do they invent. Mightily do they adopt." Mr. Griffis' faith in Japan's possibilities of growth (based on his wide knowledge of country and people) is inspiring. He believes the Japanese to be "not only the most improvable race in Asia, but possibly even in the world."

An immense amount of material, geographical, legendary, archæological and historic, produces some confusion when condensed into so small a book, and the frequency of strange names adds further difficulty in reading.

*Hague Ordains, As The.* Pp. vi, 359. Price, \$1.50. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 1907.

Reserved for later notice.

**Haines, H. S.** *Railway Corporations as Public Servants.* Pp. 233. Price, \$1.50. New York: Macmillan Co. 1907.

Reserved for later notice.

**Hainisch, M.** *Die entstehung des Kapitalzinses.* Pp. 112. Price, 2.50m. Leipzig: Franz Deuticke. 1907.

**Hall, Bolton.** *Three Acres and Liberty.* Pp. xxii, 435. Price, \$1.75. New York: Macmillan Company, 1907.

How can we be free from the burdens which city life has imposed upon us and from the uncertainty of securing a living in our modern industrial system? This is the question which the author attempts to answer in the four hundred pages of "Three Acres and Liberty." The book is really a brief for intensive farming. Only a few pages are devoted to theory, the greater number being taken up with very practical discussions of the kinds of crops that should be raised on certain lands, the character of land which should be purchased or rented and the method of treating this purchased or rented land after it has been secured.

The author deals in a very comprehensive way with many of the besetting problems of the small farmer. He gives instances of small farmers who have secured a living and paid off mortgages on two or three acres of land which others passed by as useless. The average American farmer does not know what intensive farming means. He "thinks that he has done well if he gets 150 or 200 bushels of potatoes from an acre. He does not know that others have gotten 1,284 bushels." By intensive culture, by care, by scientific methods, a man can raise on ten acres more and better produce than is raised by the average farmer on fifty acres.

Of course the book deals with small farming near the city more than with extensive farming in remote districts, one of the author's contentions being that a man moving out a few miles can enjoy all of the benefits of city life without incurring any of its discomforts. The book is well worth the careful consideration of any farmer who is producing truck; it is invaluable to any one who is contemplating small-scale farming near a large city; and it presents a ray of hope to the man in the city who, with a small salary and a large family, is struggling to make his salary meet his necessities and at the same time to secure for his children an education.

**Hart, Gordon.** *Woman and the Race.* Pp. 264. Price, \$1.00. Westwood, Mass.: The Ariel Press, 1907.

The author deals in a very striking manner with the relation between modern women and the social organism. He says that one of the great

evils of the day is ignorance among young mothers. We would not dare entrust our national defence to an army which had never had any military training, and yet each year thousands of children are born whose mothers' only preparation for caring for the future generation has, in a great number of cases, been secured from playmates and companions whose ideas were not of the most desirable. Neither in the school nor in the home are men and women prepared for their reciprocal relations in life, and the marriage contract has generated into a mere joining together of persons who are often dissimilar in every thought and habit.

Upon the knowledge or lack of knowledge of these mothers and fathers will depend the joy or misery, health or sickness, happiness or wretchedness of millions of children. The author shows a wide knowledge and expresses his thought in a way that deserves an audience seldom accorded to a modern book not in novel form.

**Hazen, Allen.** *Clean Water and How to Get It.* Pp. x, 178. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1907.

It is seldom that one finds a book dealing with a technical subject which has the universal interest of Mr. Hazen's recent volume. In the localities where the population is increasingly denser every year, the problem of preventing or overcoming contamination and pollution of the water supply is constantly more difficult to solve. Few municipalities can afford, or are so situated as to be able to control the entire catchment area from which their water supply is derived.

The opening chapters of the book deal with the relative advantages and disadvantages of the usual sources—reservoirs, lakes, rivers, and ground water. The river in most cases in the United States is the only source from which a sufficient quantity is available. The methods and devices for purifying water and the operation of systems under filtration form the main theme of the book. Throughout the volume the experiences of various American cities are cited, a fact which adds greatly to its practical value.

One chapter in particular, on the use and measurement of water, could be read with great profit by the citizens of many American cities where the daily consumption per capita, with no meters, is excessive. Mr. Hazen contends that such waste of water is needless, increasing the cost of supply by one-third or one-half. Mr. Hazen's other contention is that no man will object to paying for a supply of clean water.

The book is a valuable, as well as an interesting exposition of the most important question in present-day municipal problems.

**Holman, Frederick V.** *Dr. John McLoughlin, the Father of Oregon.* Pp. 301. Price, \$2.50. Cleveland: the Arthur H. Clark Co., 1907.

This volume contains a biographical sketch of the "Father of Oregon," by which name Dr. John McLoughlin is known throughout the Northwest, because of the work he did as the representative of the Hudson Bay Company in the Oregon country. It comprises the history of the Oregon country until the establishment of the Oregon Territorial Government and includes

a statement of the early work and struggles of the Presbyterian and Methodist missions among the Indians.

The character of the early immigrants is pointed out as is also the kindness shown them by Dr. McLoughlin, who saved them from starvation and the onslaught of the Indians and aided them in the midst of their hardships.

The latter part of the work deals with a land claim of which Dr. McLoughlin was deprived, and sets him forth as being greatly persecuted. Documents and letters form an appendix to support this claim of injustice. The author in his preface does not claim this to be a full biography of Dr. McLoughlin, but simply an enlargement upon an oral address delivered on McLoughlin Day during the Lewis and Clark Exposition.

**Holt, Henry.** *On the Civic Relations.* Pp. xxxi, 668. Price, \$1.75. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1907.

This is a reprint in enlarged form of the author's "Talks on Civics." Fortunately for the interest of the work it has been rewritten from the "question and answer" form into direct exposition which relieves it of the choppy character of the earlier editions. Further changes are made by writing in greater detail upon such divisions of the subjects treated as have, through recent developments, come to be of greater popular interest. These amplifications are especially important in the treatment given the labor question and socialism and municipal trading.

First designed for use by pupils of the common school, this work has outgrown its original purpose, though in portions a certain "juvenile" character has been presented both in manner of presentation and vocabulary. No pretense is made by the author to originality, but the discussions are presented in such form that they make an interesting and valuable storehouse of general information on civics for the public, to which the work is now addressed—the undergraduates of the colleges and the general reader.

**Hone, Nathaniel J.** *The Manor and Manorial Records.* Pp. xv, 357. Price, \$3.00. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1906.

This is a good book. It belongs to the series known as "The Antiquary's Books," although the American imprint does not state that fact. It will be understood then that it is not primarily a work of investigation. The author, however, uses documents freely for purposes of illustration, and his book obtains thereby much of the clearness and force usually accompanying work drawn immediately from the original sources. He has evidently examined many manorial records, though his generalizations are not drawn from them, but from the books of other men about them. These secondary works which he has utilized are in the main the best books on the subject. For the early period he has been especially dependent on Vinogradoff, "Growth of the Manor," and to a less degree on the same author's "Villainage in England." Altogether, the work is a clear, moderate, sensible and readable description of the main characteristics of the mediæval manor.

It is noticeable how much clearer the knowledge of the mediæval

manor has become since it has been approached from an economic rather than from a legal point of view. It is true that the manor is in some senses a legal conception. But this aspect of the manor is vague, artificial, arbitrary, comprehensible only by lawyers, and in their minds quite detached from material reality. Mr. Hone gives such a definition in his preface. "A certain circuit of ground granted by the king to some baron or man of worth as an inheritance for him and his heirs, with the exercise of such jurisdiction within the said compass as the king saw fit to grant, and subject to the performance of such services and yearly rents as were by the grant required." As one studies English history one searches in vain for any actual process such as here described, and as one reads manorial records,—extents, *compotus* rolls, and court rolls, the picture that rises in one's mind bears no resemblance whatever to the lawyers' definition.

On the other hand the conception of the manor as primarily an agricultural organization, the demesne farm of the lord of the manor intermingled with the small holdings of the tenants, the whole held together by agricultural as well as legal and social bonds—a little community carrying on its economic as well as its legal life, under the control of, and largely for the benefit of, the lord of the manor, we get something tangible, which a fuller study of the records, manorial and national, steadily tends to clear up.

The material for such fuller study is shown to exist in great abundance by Mr. Hone's lists of court rolls, given in his appendix. This is a most valuable and serious contribution to the subject. The main body of court-rolls in the Public Record Office is already listed in the Deputy Keeper of the Rolls' Series of Lists and Indexes, No. 6. In addition to this, however, Mr. Hone has printed lists of the court rolls existing in the custody of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, of the Land Revenue Office, of the British Museum, Lambeth Palace, and the Bodleian Library. These lists show the striking extent of these records.

It may be remarked that this bibliography discloses one of Mr. Hone's deficiencies, his relative unfamiliarity with American and German work on his subject. He makes no mention, for instance, of Ashley, Page, Gay, or Cheyney; Meitzen or Schmoller, all of whom have contributed directly to his subject and a reading of whose contributions would have saved him from his weak or mistaken treatment of the commutation of services, of the enclosures of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and perhaps of some of the other branches of his study.

**Howe, F. C.** *The British City*. Pp. xvi, 370. Price, \$1.50. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. 1907.  
Reserved for later notice.

**Hueffner, Ford Madox.** *England and the English*. Pp. xxi, 354. Price, \$2.00. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co., 1907.

To undertake the interpretation of the spirit which characterizes a nation of people appears at first glance to be a large task, yet the author of "England and the English" has struck the right note in a most delightful manner.



The book covers the subject in three general parts, the first devoted to the many sides of life in London and what the real London and Londoner are; the second part is devoted to the country folk; and the third, to the English spirit in general.

The most striking feature of the volume is the touch of "local atmosphere," giving the whole an air of reality in the reader's mind, and creating an entirely new appreciation of the forces which make things English so distinctive. Many a page in the book rambles on rather aimlessly or with an over abundance of attention to minute details.

There is, however, an elusive charm about the book which seems to lie in this very approach to unconscious garrulousness. It suggests "Cranford" with its gossipy, ever delightful glimpses into the life of that provincial village. It is a book for many hours of most enjoyable reading, for it gives a picture of England and the English to-day in the same way that Mrs. Gaskell portrayed the rural life of a single provincial village—an appreciation of his country and countrymen by an Englishman.

**Hulbert, A. B.** *The Ohio River.* Pp. xiv, 378. Price, \$3.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1906.

Reserved for later notice.

**Hutchinson, Alfred L.** *The Limit of Wealth.* Pp. 279. Price, \$1.25. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1907.

The book contains an account, dated A. D. 1944, of changes brought about in the industrial system of the United States as the result of a suggestion made in 1913 by a Wisconsin school master. The proposal was in brief: "Limit the amount of wealth," which each man may accumulate.

The program consists of an income tax and an inheritance tax, amounting in some instances to confiscation,—based on ideas that have been advocated for years by reformers and recently by President Roosevelt. This scheme was put through at a general election in 1912. The wealth which was thus confiscated to the government was used for three purposes,—five billion dollars was appropriated for roads; five hundred million was appropriated for charity; and the government established a bureau of insurance. At the same time, the post office passed into the hands of a company which cut the cost of operation in half and reduced the expense to the public in the same proportion. In its conception the book is childish. The author writes like a man who knows nothing of the practical workings of the modern government.

*International Arbitration.* Report of the thirteenth annual meeting of the Lake Mohonk Conference. 1907. Pp. 209.

**Jordan, D. S.** *The College and the Man.* Pp. 78. Price, 80 cents. Boston: American Unitarian Association. 1907.

**Jordan, David Starr.** *The Human Harvest.* Pp. 122. Price, \$1.00. Boston: American Unitarian Association, 1907.

In this little volume President Jordan, of Leland Stanford, combines two popular lectures which deserve attention for literary style and form. If it

be recalled that the author is one of the most eminent biologists of the country his subtitle, "A study of the decay of races through the survival of the unfit," becomes significant. The book calls attention to certain factors in human life which may easily be underestimated, but which are of fundamental importance. The "survival of the unfit" is a serious menace to civilization. Can it be stopped? Professor Jordan thinks so.

**Kirkup, Thomas.** *An Inquiry into Socialism.* Pp. 216. Price, \$1.75. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1907.

Students of socialism will welcome the re-appearance, in revised and enlarged form, of Kirkup's standard little manual, which has been out of print since 1890. It is an unpretending, sympathetic, eminently fair exposition of the claims of a reasonable socialism, a statement and discussion of the objections to such a policy, and a consideration of its place and prospects in the democratic society of the twentieth century. Accordingly it will please neither the hide-bound individualist who learned his economics in the pre-Victorian era, nor the doctrinaire socialist who believes in the plenary inspiration of Karl Marx; but it may be cordially recommended to everyone who wants to understand present-day socialism of the less extreme type. While the author makes no attempt to cover the same ground gone over in his admirable "History of Socialism," he puts the socialistic movement in its proper perspective by an introductory account of the rise and the character of capitalism. Many readers will doubtless think Kirkup unduly favorable to socialism, but after all, we have passed the point when it seemed worth while to quarrel over names, and should be ready to discuss every social policy on its merits. Kirkup's book is an honest and successful attempt to discuss socialistic ideas in that way.

**Kroeber, A. L.** *The Religion of the Indians of California.* Pp. 37. Price, 50 cents. Berkeley: University of California Press. 1907.

**Labriola, Antonio.** *Socialism and Philosophy.* Pp. 260. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Company, 1907.

The book consists of a number of letters written by the author to a friend. Its style is, on the whole, very entertaining and makes remarkably easy reading, when contrasted with many books dealing with similar topics. However, there is not sufficient connection between the various letters to permit the reader to feel that he is reading a book but rather a number of short dissertations on several rather diverse topics. Some of the earlier letters are brilliant in conception, and the statements of theory are remarkably clear.

The first letter touches a vital chord in its description of the ambition which the average writer on socialism entertains of getting the ego before the theory. The second letter is an attempt to show the importance of having the work of Marx and Engels clearly understood by the general public and particularly by students of socialism, who are often deceived by misrepresentations concerning what Marx and Engels actually did say. Chapter four is devoted to a discussion of the possibility of starting a school of materialism in France. Chapters five, six and seven deal in a

very general and indefinite manner with the relation between philosophy and socialism.

Either the title of the book is unfortunate, or else the author forgets the subject on which he is writing, for only two or three letters fall naturally under such a title as "Socialism and Philosophy," and, on the whole, the book will not place the theory or practical workings of socialism in a more favorable light before the public.

**Lafargue, Paul.** *The Right to be Lazy.* Pp. 164. LA MONTE, ROBERT R. *Socialism Positive and Negative.* Pp. 149. MARX, KARL. *Revolution and Counter Revolution.* Pp. 192. SPARGO, JOHN. *Capitalist and Laborer.* Pp. 122. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co., 1907.

Four interesting little books dealing with the problems of socialism and similar questions.

"The Right to be Lazy" is a translation by Charles H. Kerr of a most interesting essay presenting the opposition to the ideas ordinarily advanced in modern Anglo-Saxon communities on the subject of work. The author speaks of work as a thing to be dreaded rather than sought. His essay is a plea for the modern member of industrial society who is sold to work, and in his mania for working is forgetting to live and enjoy. The essay carries this idea to an extreme not often seen, and yet it contains a germ of truth which many of the members of our community, particularly in our modern city would do well to note and heed. The essay is strong, well written and interesting, and for the man who is studying modern economic problems well worth reading.

The chief thing in "Capitalist and Laborer" is Mr. Spargo's answer to an attack on socialism. Like all of Mr. Spargo's work, this answer is not brilliant, but honest, direct and dependable. It contains, stated in a very concise form, the main doctrines of the modern socialist.

"Socialism Positive and Negative," by La Monte, is a book of disconnected essays dealing with "Science and Socialism," "Markism and Ethics," "The Nihilism of Socialism," and like subjects. There is no connection between the essays and, on the whole, they do not present as satisfactory a statement of the socialistic doctrines as does Mr. Spargo's book noted above.

"Revolution and Counter Revolution" contains a series of letters written by Karl Marx for the New York Tribune, during the Revolution of 1848 in Germany. For the first time, these articles are collected and printed in book form. While wholly historical, they present a very interesting point of view on the German crisis in the middle of the last century.

This series of books represents an attempt by the publisher to place in handy and cheap form a number of essays dealing with socialism and socialistic problems. The effort is a commendable one and it deserves public support because of the reasonable figures at which the material is presented to the public as well as for the value of the material itself.

**Lee, G. W.** *The Library and the Business Man.* Pp. 64. Boston: Stone & Webster. 1907.

*Législation du Travail. Annuaire de la.* Pp. 690. Price, 3 fr. 20 c. Brussels: J. Lebègue & Cie., 1907.

This annual contains the labor legislation which has been passed in the various European countries and their colonies and in the United States during the year 1906. A great variety of subjects are treated: factory legislation, workingmen's insurance, regulation of minimum wage, investigation and arbitration of strikes and lockouts. On examining the contents of the volume one is impressed with the part which the administrative power plays in such regulations in Europe, the so-called "legislation" including both laws in our sense and ministerial and royal decrees.

The availability of any one report of this series is limited by the fact that many of the acts or ordinances are amendatory, and hence must be construed by previous acts which are not given. But the value of the whole is enhanced by the publication of a decennial table which classifies the legislation both by countries and by subjects—the latter being especially interesting.

That there have been some oversights on the part of the individuals making the reports for the several countries, is evidenced by the omission of two Pennsylvania statutes: a workshop act of 1899 and a store-order act of 1901. But notwithstanding such omissions the Belgian *Office du Travail* is making a noteworthy contribution to the subject.

**Macrosty, H. W.** *The Trust Movement in British Industry.* Pp. xxi, 398. Price, \$2.50. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1907.

This book is largely devoted to a statement of the facts regarding combinations in England. Under the term "Trusts" are grouped all of the amalgamations and combinations which have for their object the regulation of prices. The volume is a bit disappointing because it represents nothing more than the results which might be obtained by an ordinary legislative commission. Facts it presents, and to spare, but they are scarcely digested, and no definite conclusions are drawn from them.

As a source of information to the student of the trust movement abroad, the work will be of considerable value, but such work can be equally well done by more cumbersome bodies. The book is hard to read. The paragraphs are long and tiresome. The style is clumsy. We need thought—but that thought must be transmitted by means of good English.

**Meyer, H. R.** *The British, State Telegraphs.* Pp. xvii, 408. Price, \$1.50. New York: Macmillan Co. 1907.

Reserved for later notice.

**Meyer, H. R.** *Public Ownership and the Telephone in Great Britain.* Pp. xviii, 386. Price, \$1.50. New York: Macmillan Co. 1907.

Reserved for later notice.

**Miyakawa, Masuji.** *The Life of Japan.* Pp. 331. Price, \$3.00. New York: Baker & Taylor Co., 1907.

This volume is a description of the life of the people of Japan from the popular standpoint by a native of the great Island Empire. The book is written in an interesting style throughout and tells those things which we

most want to know about Japan. The daily life of the people, the ideals and standards of their society, the historical reasons for these ideals, the industrial development of recent years, the outlines of the national government, and the recent discussions of a possible American-Japanese war are all considered in an informal, semi-conversational style, which lends special attractiveness to the book. An elaborate series of tinted illustrations setting forth the different phases of the every-day life of Japan give a distinctive tone to each page.

Dr. Miyakawa's object in writing the book is clearly one of which all progressive men of both nationalities must approve, that of bringing the two peoples to a clear understanding of each other, and the work is well calculated to fulfil this object.

**Morris, C.** *Home Life in all Lands.* Pp. 316. Price, \$1.00. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. 1907.  
Reserved for later notice.

**Munro, D. C., and Sellery, G. C.** *Mediæval Civilization.* Pp. x, 594. Price, \$2.00. New York: Century Co. 1907.  
Reserved for later notice.

**Neame, L. E.** *The Asiatic Danger in the Colonies.* London: S. Roulledge & Sons, 1907.

The keynote of this volume might be given as "all land that can be settled by the whiteman should be kept exclusively for his use." The author writes from South Africa and knows from experience the acuteness of the race and labor problems there. The discussion extends, however, to Australia and the West Indies. His argument is based, he insists, not on color, but on the unassimilability of Asiatic races on account of economic standards of life with which the European cannot compete, and social standards with which he cannot sympathize. South Africa and Australia must be saved as a ground upon which the white race may expand. The West Indies and the tropics in general can well be surrendered to the Asiatics.

*New York State Library.* Yearbook of Legislation, 1906. Price, \$1.00. Albany: N. Y. State Educational Department. 1907.

**Osgood, H. L.** *The American Colonies in the Seventeenth Century.* Vol. III. Pp. xxii, 551. Price, \$3.00. New York: Macmillan Co. 1907.  
See Book Reviews.

**Parloa, Maria.** *Home Economics.* Pp. xii, 416. Price, \$1.50. New York: Century Company.

There is, in this country, a steadily increasing interest in home economics. Miss Parloa's book on this subject will recommend itself to all progressive housekeepers as an authoritative hand book. Miss Parloa was founder of the original cooking-school in Boston and is the author of several well-known books. "There seems to be a need for a book that deals with the necessities of daily home life, that teaches the housekeeper the materials and forces with which she has to deal, and the way in which they should be treated. This book has been planned upon this basis. Every statement has

been thoroughly tested by the author in the years that she has devoted to the study and experiments which have made this volume possible."

**Patten, S. N.** *The New Basis of Civilization.* Pp. 220. Price, \$1.00. New York: Macmillan Co. 1907.

Reserved for later notice.

**Peary, R. E.** *Nearest the Pole.* Pp. xx, 411. Price, \$4.80. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 1907.

Reserved for later notice.

**Poorman, C. I.** *The Conflict of the Ages.* Pp. 352. Price, \$1.25. Bellaire, Ohio: Published by the Author, 1907.

In all ages men have been either oppressors or oppressed, whether as slave and master, or serf and lord, this unnatural condition of society has always been overthrown and succeeded by some other system which likewise contains oppressors and oppressed. We are approaching a crisis with our system of wage worker and wage payer. The thought is emphasized that this idea of change in our present system is not confined to "visionary dreamers" and "pessimistic fault-finders."

In dealing with the trusts and their influence upon the development of the country, the author takes a very pessimistic view. Fully half of his book is devoted to this subject,—and many interesting facts are presented regarding trust oppression and trust methods which will be new to most readers. Omitting the benefits derived from large-scale production, the author deals only with the wrongs which have arisen from the unjustified use of the power by large corporations.

The book concludes with statements showing how the reign of Christian socialism can be brought about by a peaceful revolution. It is free from bitterness or prejudice, strongly written, and based upon a group of new and well-arranged facts.

**Pratt, E. A.** *German versus British Railways.* Pp. 64. Price 1s. London: P. S. King & Son. 1907.

**Pratt, E. A.** *State Railways.* Pp. 107. Price 1s. London: P. S. King & Son. 1907.

**de Quesda, G.** *Arbitration in Latin America.* Pp. xiii, 136. Rotterdam: M. Wyt & Zonen. 1907.

**Richards, R. C.** *Railroad Accidents: Their Cause and Prevention.* Pp. 111. Boston: The Association of Railway Claim Agents, 1907.

The author presents in a very interesting way the question of railway accidents, his purpose being to render them less frequent and less severe by calling the attention of railroad companies and railroad employees to their really serious character and to the fact that in a great proportion of cases they are easily preventable by the exercise of a little care. The book is a small one, somewhat technical, and written from the standpoint of a person who understands railroading.

It divides accidents into four classes. First, those unavoidable, or

those caused by the act of God, or the public enemy; secondly, accidents to passengers and other outsiders due partly to their own negligence; thirdly, those due to the want of care on the part of the management, and fourthly, those caused by the carelessness or neglect of employees. These various groups are again subdivided, the character of individual accidents pointed out, and remedies suggested in each case.

The author livens up the work by printing a large number of actual instances of accidents to prove his theories. His general conclusion in regard to the cause of accidents is not at all specific, and the remedies proposed are very vague. The book is written for railroad employees rather than the general public.

**Ross, E. A.** *Sin and Society*. Pp. xi, 167. Price, \$1.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1907.

See Book Reviews.

**Salamond, J. W.** *Jurisprudence, or the Theory of Law*. Pp. xv, 518. London: Stevens and Haynes. 1907.

Reserved for later notice.

**Schmoller, G.** *Jahrbuch fur Gesetzgebung, Verwaltung und Volkswirtschaft*. Pp. 476. Price, 11m. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot. 1907.

**Schuster, E. J.** *The Principles of German Civil Law*. Pp. xlvii, 684. Price, 12s. 6d. Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1907.

See Book Reviews.

**Smith, A. H.** *China and America To-Day*. Pp. 256. Price, \$1.25. New York: F. H. Revell Co. 1907.

Reserved for later notice.

**Smith, S. G.** *The Industrial Conflict*. Pp. 217. Price, \$1.00. New York: F. H. Revell Co. 1907.

See Book Reviews.

**Snyder, C.** *American Railways as Investments*. Pp. 762. Price, \$3.20. New York: Moody Corporation. 1907.

Reserved for later notice.

**Snyder, Carl.** *The World Machine*. Pp. xvi, 488. Price, \$2.50. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1907.

The Universe is a machine working in consequence of unchangeable laws which operate none the less surely because we fail to understand them. In the machine the earth is an atom.

The author's scheme is an extensive one. He proposes to create a modern, cosmic philosophy based on the researches of modern science. The book under consideration, "The Cosmic Mechanism," is but the first of three volumes. The remaining volumes will deal with "The Mechanism of Life" and "The Social Mechanism." "In a larger sense we may now perceive that the development of a science of the earth and sun and stars, like human development in general, is an integral part of that vast scheme of evolution, of unfolding and becoming, which pervades the world."

Within the past few years considerable attention has been paid to the arguments advanced by the metaphysicists. "There is no matter." "Matter is an illusion." To the author, matter is the foundation. There is but one cause and that physical,—the influence of past development, heredity, the influence of our present surroundings, environment. "The change was slow, the path obscure and difficult. Probably the hardest thing the human race has had put before it to learn was the idea of fixity and consequence; the certitude that one event follows inevitably from another—the notion, as we say, of cause and effect; in Hume's phrase, of invariable sequence; what we have come in latter days to style the reign of law."

The first volume does not relate to man. It treats only of the development of a conception of the Universe. It might well be mistaken for a treatise on philosophy, or in part on physics. As an introduction to the study of the social mechanism, which is baffling so many thinkers, it is able and admirable. The style is clear,—the construction good. The work of Kepler and Galileo is easily made difficult for thinkers and impossible for common men. Of that there is no question. The author has handled theories with marvelous clearness and stated the evolution of our world concepts in a plain lucid manner.

*Sociological Papers.* Vol. III. Pp. vii, 382. Price, \$3.25. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1907.

This volume includes the papers read before the Sociological Society (London) during the year 1906 and the discussions thereof. It is fully up to the standard of the first two volumes. The topics embrace a wide range of subjects, special attention being given to eugenics and biological factors. The writers and their subjects are: Dr. G. Archdall Reid, "The Biological Foundation of Sociology;" W. McDougall, "A Practicable Eugenic Suggestion;" Dr. J. Lionel Tayler, "The Study of Individuals (Individuology) and their Natural Groupings (Sociology);" Professor J. Arthur Thompson, "The Sociological Appeal to Biology;" Professor Patrick Geddes, "A Suggested Plan for a Civic Museum (or Civic Exhibition) and its Associated Studies;" A. E. Crawley, "The Origin and Function of Religion;" Professor R. M. Wenley, "Sociology as an Academic Subject;" G. de Wesselitsky, "The Russian Revolution;" W. H. Beveridge, "The Problem of the Unemployed;" Mrs. Sidney Webb, "Methods of Investigation;" H. G. Wells, "The So-Called Science of Sociology."

**Speed, T.** *The Union Cause in Kentucky.* 1860-1865. Pp. xxiii, 355. Price, \$2.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1907.

See Book Reviews.

**Steiner, Bernard C.** *Maryland during the English Civil Wars.* Part II.

Pp. 188. Price, 50 cents. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1907.

This is the completion of Dr. Steiner's series of monographs dealing with the early narrative history of Maryland, a study based primarily upon the recently published "Archives of Maryland." The present number includes an account of events from 1643 to 1649, closing with a description of the work of the famous assembly of the latter year. The author has followed



in detail the frequent and confusing changes of government during this period, the Ingle trouble of 1644 and the resultant "plundering time" of the year following, and the constitutional progress made during the administrations of Thomas Greene and William Stone.

As must necessarily be the case, many minor matters, interesting in themselves but of small comparative importance, are included in such a series of studies. It is the function of the author of monographs to bring together all the known details of his subject, leaving to the author of more extended treatments the choice of materials from the monograph. Professor Steiner is doing excellent work in the former of these two fields of labor.

**Sumner, W. G.** *Folkways*. Pp. 692. Pfice, \$3.00. Boston: Ginn & Co. 1907.

Reserved for later notice.

**Terlinden, Ch.** *Guillaume Ier Roi des Pays-Bas et L'Eglise Catholique-en Belgique* (1814-30). Two vols. Pp. xxi, 987. Brussels: Albert Dewit, 1906.

This is a scholarly work in two volumes published under the auspices of the department of Social and Political Sciences of the University of Louvain. The first volume deals with the period from 1814 to 1826, and the subsidiary title "The Conflict Between the Church and State" is significant, giving the keynote to that stormy period immediately following the establishment by the Congress of Vienna of the union of Belgium and Holland.

The author writes from the Catholic, and of course, the Belgian standpoint; he frankly states that he sets out to examine the history of the kingdom of the Low Countries from the point of view of the Catholic religion. But this does not necessarily make his work unscientific; much of the material used is new, being drawn directly from the Vatican and other archives. His thesis is that the religious question was one of the leading, if not the first cause, of the overthrow of the Kingdom of the United Netherlands, and hence of the independence of Belgium. After treating the difficulties between William I and the Holy See, the work shows how the conflict resulted in the unexpected alliance between Liberals and Catholics, and this unnatural alliance, the author claims, guaranteed the success of the Belgian revolution. Space prevents an extended review. The work furnishes an excellent treatment of this phase of Dutch-Belgic relations during a period when the two peoples were unwilling mates under the same yoke.

**Trevelyan, G. A.** *The American Revolution*. Part III. Pp. xii, 492. Price, \$2.50. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 1907.

Reserved for later notice.

**Watson, W. P.** *The Future of Japan* Pp. xxxi, 389. Price, \$3.50. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 1907.

Reserved for later notice.

**Wendell, B.** *The France of To-Day*. Pp. 379. Price, \$1.50. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. 1907.

Reserved for later notice.

**Widney, Joseph P.** *Race Life of the Aryan Peoples*. Two vols. Pp. xiv, 706. Price, \$2.00 each. New York: Funk & Wagnalls, 1907.

A popular account, chronologically arranged, of the movements and developments of all the known Aryan peoples beginning with the old Asian home and tracing the history down even to the latest occupied habitats of the English-speaking peoples. There is practically no indication that there are involved serious questions of fact, on which students are by no means agreed, save in the discussion of the original seat of the Aryans. No authorities are quoted either in the text, footnotes or appendix. The author fully believes that the Aryan is the superior of all other races of men; that of all Aryans the English-speaking groups are, and will be the leaders, while the Americans are to be in the van in the centuries to come. A considerable part of the second volume is given over to superficial consideration of American problems and forecastings of future developments, such as the alliance of all English-speaking peoples and the extinction (or migration) of the negroes. The style of the volumes is bright, the narrative interesting, the facts of the migrations generally accurate. The reader will enjoy the book—the student will wonder where the author gets the evidence for his conclusions and will probably smile at his naïve philosophy.

**Wood, W. A.** *Modern Business Corporations*. Pp. xi, 358. Price, \$2.50. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Reserved for later notice.

**Wright, H. N.** *A Handbook of the Philippines*. Pp. xvii, 431. Price, \$1.40. Chicago: A. C. McClurg Co. 1907.

Reserved for later notice.

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REVIEWS.

**Barker, E.** *The Political Thought of Plato and Aristotle*. Pp. xxii, 559. Price, \$3.50. New York: Putnam's Sons, Importers, 1906.

A proper perspective of the political thought of the greatest two of the philosophers of Greece demands a review of the work of those who preceded them as well as that of their contemporaries. With this purpose Mr. Barker opens his book with a very clear discussion of the early Greek philosophers and of Socrates, the minor Socratics and the Sophists. The story as told is at once so simple and apparently complete that the reader is in doubt whether the subject matter at hand justifies so consecutive a treatment. Into the story, based on evidence, the author has woven the fruits of modern speculation and criticism upon his subject and the result is an attractive presentation of something which, stripped of the contributions of secondary writers, must always remain a hazy, fragmentary record of development. In a sense, therefore, the book is a discussion of the political thought about the Greek philosophers as well as a presentation of the theories actually attributable to them. With this qualification it is just to say that the work is admirably done.